

KARPOV, A.S., entomolog (Odessa)

Don't forget the bean weevil. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.8:
16 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Russia, Southern—Bean weevil)

KARPOV, A.S.

We are raising the qualifications of specialists. Zashch.rast.ot
vred.i bol.4 no.4:48-49 '59.

- (MIRA 16:5)
1. Starshiy entomolog Odesskoy karantinnoy laboratorii.
(Plant quarantine)

KARPOV, A. S.

Prevent the spreading of San Jose scale. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 5 no.10:44 0 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Starshiy entomolog Odesskoy karantinnoy laboratorii.

(Odessa Province—San Jose scale—Extermination)

KARPOV, A.S., entomolog (Odessa)

A dangerous pest. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.3:46
Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1.1110

83468
S/117/60/000/007/004/010
A002/A001

AUTHOR: Karpov, A. T.

TITLE: An Electro-Erosion Coordinate Machine

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 7, p. 15

TEXT: At the Riga "VEF" Plant, engineers L. V. Roze and R. R. Erglis designed a new model of an electro-erosion coordinate machine for manufacturing dies and casting dies, made of alloy steels and carbides with maximum dimensions of 100 x 350 x 300 mm. No additional finishing is required, since it is possible to obtain contours with sharp edges. The smallest diameter of apertures to be broached is 0.2 mm. The machine consists of the frame, a 200-liter tank for the working fluid (diesel oil), the work table, the coordinate mechanism, i. e. the support and the control panel. The overall dimensions are 1,500 x 1,500 x 2,000 mm. The weight is 2,500 kg. The electrical equipment of the machine is installed in the frame and permits the selection of 50 modes of operation (among them 20 with low electrode consumption). The maximum efficiency is 600 mm³/min. The motor power is 10 kw. The machine works on 220 volts d-c. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Universal loader as the PDT-1,5 peat winning machine.
Trakt. 1 sel'khozmasb. 33 no.3:34 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KARPOV, A.T.

Sizing copper cylinders. Mashinostroitel' no. 4:32 Ap '61.

(Metalworking)

(MIRA 14:4)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

New diesel tampers. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.11:25 N '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Rizhskiy zavod Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Soil stabilization--Equipment and supplies)

KAKPOV, A.T.

Tubular drill for drilling glass and ceramics. Stek.i ker.
17 no.2:40-41 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Installation for determining breaks in wires and threads of small
diameter. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.3:71-72 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric machinery)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

In the Latvian Economic Council. Izobr.i rats. no.7:19-20
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Latvia--Efficiency, Industrial)

KARPOV, A.T.

New structures of knitted fabrics. Tekst. prom. 19 no.5:96
My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener proizvodstvenno-tekhnologicheskogo otdela
Sovnarkhoza Latvyskoy SSR.
(Knit goods)

KARPOV, A.T.

New shoe machinery in Latvian enterprises. Kozh.-obuv. prom. no.11:34
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Latvia--Shoe machinery)

15(2)

AUTHOR: Karpov, A. T.

S/072/60/000/02/014/021
B015/B003

TITLE: Tubular Bit for Glass and Ceramics

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a bit for glass, ceramics, quartz, and similar materials. The bit was designed by the optician Kh. M. Ozolin'sh of the VEF Electrotechnical Works in Riga and is used in many enterprises of the Soviet Union. The bit is a small, straight, cylindrical tube of a spirally wound steel strip of the type St. 3. Its wall is 1 - 1.5 mm thick. Furthermore, the tube has lengthwise a threadlike notch. Carborundum Nr 80 and/or Nr 100 mixed with water is used for boring. The bit may be used in any boring machine. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy elektrotekhnicheskii zavod VEF
(Riga Electrotechnical Works VEF)

Card 1/1

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Lubricants for non-dismountable cast-iron forms. Bet.i zhel.-bet.
no.4:179 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Riga--Concrete construction--Formwork)

KARPOV, A.T.

Automatic machine tool designed by mechanic E.P. Ryzhov.
Mashinostroitel' no.6:12 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cutting machines)

KARPOV, A.T.

Seven-section worm apparatus for continuous tanning. *Diul.tekh.-*
ekon.inform. no.6:49 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Tanning--Equipment and supplies)

KARPOV, A.T.

Electro-erosion jig boring machine. Mashinostroitel' no.7:15
Л '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric cutting machinery)

KARPOV, A.T.

New machinery unit. Tekst.prom. 20 no.8:81 Ag '60.

(Riga--Textile finishing)

(MIRA 13:9)

9.2140 1143
1150
1325

S/110/60/000/005/002/002
E073/E435

AUTHOR: Karpov, A.T., Engineer

TITLE: A.C. Relay with Independent Holding Time

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.5, p.79

TEXT: Engineers B.Yu.Frid and V.G.Sterlin of the repair shops of "Latvenergo" developed a relay whose distinguishing feature is the accuracy of its holding time and its low power consumption (Author's Certificate No.114810). As a holding mechanism a polarized electromagnet is used. The coil is fed with a.c. and the armature swings synchronously with the a.c. frequency. The armature is linked by levers, pawls and gear transmission with the braking mechanism of the switch or the contact of the relay. The polarized magnetic system of the relay consists of two permanent magnets 1 and 2 and a core 3 with the a.c. coil 4. In the core gap and between the permanent magnets, the armature 5 is held in the frame 6 and swings about the axis 7 in the plane of the magnets, performing a reciprocal movement at the supply frequency. This movement is transmitted through the lever 8 and the ratchet 9 to the system of gears 10. Each movement of the lever 8 moves the gear system 10 by one tooth. Therefore,
Card 1/3

S/110/60/000/005/002/002
E073/E435

A.C. Relay with Independent Holding Time

after switching on the relay, a certain time will elapse which is determined by the initial position of the switching-off arm 11 fitted on the last gear. At the end of the time, the arm 11 will apply pressure to the plate 12 of the switching-off mechanism that actuates the contact system of the relay. The initial operation of the relay requires a current intensity in the coil 4 sufficient to pull the frame with the armature 5 into the field of the magnets. This movement of the frame allows the lever 13 to mesh the middle gear. As the current intensity decreases, the armature will move out of the field of the magnets under the effect of gravity or tension produced by the spring 14. Simultaneously, the middle gear will be pulled out of mesh and the left-hand wheel with the arm 11 will be returned to its initial position by the spring 15. There is 1 figure.

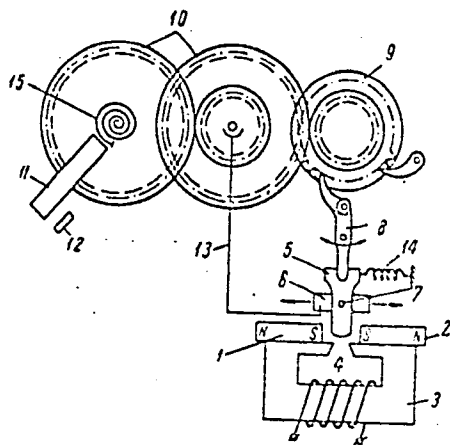
(Note: This is a complete translation)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1960

Card 2/3

S/110/60/000/005/002/002
E073/E535

A.C. Relay with Independent Holding Time



Card 3/3

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Technical progress in Latvian textile enterprises. Tekst.prom.
20 no.10:89 0'60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Latvia--Textile industry)

KARPOV, A.T.

The KTS-3G motor-drawn tower crane. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.
no.3:66-68 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Tubular drill for glass and ceramics. Priborostroenie no.6:30
Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

KARPOV, A.T.

Machine for crushing fibrous paper pulp. Biul.tekh.+ekon.inform.
no.6:56 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Papermaking machinery)

KARPOV, A.T.

Road-planing machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.11:48-49 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Road machinery)

KARPOV, A.T.

Mechanic A.IA. Melgalvis: automatic thread-rolling machine.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:14 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Screw-cutting machines)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Track drilling machine. Transp. stroi. ll no.1:48 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Drilling and boring machinery)
(Railroads—Track)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Innovators work to improve the assortment of textile fabrics. Tekst.
prom. 21 no. 4:89 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Latvia—Textile industry)

KARPOV, A.T.

Rubber-textile materials for loom assemblies. Tekst.prom. 21
no.9:76 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. proiuzvodstvennogo otдела Upravleniya tekstil'nykh
predpriyatiy Latvyskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Rubberized fabrics) (Looms)

KISLOV, A.P.

Reconditioning of the stencils for pattern block printing on
silk fabrics. Tekst. prom. 21 no.10:92-93 0 '61.
(Textile printing) (MIRA 14:10)

KARPOV, A.T.

New methods for machining worm gears. Mashinostroitel' no.1:31
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gear cutting)

KARPOV, A.T.

The VES-3 electric power plant car. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.2:71-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

KARPOV, A.T.

Pneumatic hoisting tackle. Mashinostroitel' no.5:40 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Hoisting machinery)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Hitched leveller with a long wheelbase. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2:51 F
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Road machinery)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

SPU-40M fertilizer mixer-loader. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.1;
35-36 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zavod "Rigasel'mash" Soveta nerodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy
SSR.

(Fertilizer spreaders)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

The RPTU-2,0 fertilizer spreaders. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmas. 32 no.7:28
J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Fertilizer spreaders)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Diesel powered tamping machine. Avt.dor. 25 no.8:18-19 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Road machinery)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Improved scraper conveyer for the removal of manure. Zhivotnovodstvo
24 no.9:87-88 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Farm manure—Transportation)

KARPOV, A. T., inzh.

New cutter for cutting ratchet wheels. Transp. stroi. 13
no.3:55-56 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rizhskiy remontno-mekhanicheskiy zavod.

(Milling machines)

KARPOV, A.T., inzh.

Rotary freon machines. Khol. tekhn. 39 no.5:74-76 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

KARPOV, A.T.

Plastics used in the products of the industries of the Latvian
Economic Council. Plast. massy no.11871 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KARPOV, A.V.

Organization of antiepidemic work in the district polyclinic.
Zdrav.Ros.Feder. .3 no.8:18-21 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - prof.S.Ya.
Freydlin) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika
I.P.Pavlova (dir. A.I.Ivanov).
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KARPOV, A. V., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "The organization of medical aid in infectious diseases in the cities". Leningrad, 1960. 12 pp (First Leningrad Med Inst im I. P. Pavlov, Chair of the Organization of Health Protection), 300 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 138)

KARPOV, A.V.
SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.

Conditions for conservation and further determination of sulfides
in natural waters. *Gidrokhim. mat.* 26:230-236 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Sulfides) (Water)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; VERSHININA, O.A.

Studying the dynamics of some sulfur compounds in the Black
Sea under experimental conditions. Trudy MII 16:89-111 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Black Sea--Sulfur compounds)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; VERSHININA, O.A.

Experimental study of hydrogen sulfide formation and oxidation
taking as an example the Black Sea. *Gidrokhim. mat.* 31:127-141
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Lyublino,
Moskovskaya oblast'.

(Black Sea—Hydrogen sulfide)

SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KARPOV, A.V.; TIMOFEYEVA, S.N.

Using an autoclave to determine the mineralization of organic matter
in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:183-199 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Water--Composition) (Organic matter)

L 31900-66 ENT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/EM/JH

ACC NR: AP6011797

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/001/0156/0160

AUTHOR: Karpov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forced vibration of a three-layer plate with a load carrying middle layer where vibration energy dissipation in the layer material is considered

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 156-160

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, dynamic stress, internal friction, forced vibration

ABSTRACT: The author studies the efficiency of damping thin circular engine parts by means of coatings with a high coefficient of internal energy dissipation. A three-layer plate model was considered with an inner load-carrying layer between the outside layers. Vibration energy dissipation was calculated on the basis of Yu. S. Serokin's theory of internal friction. A variational equation is given for calculating the forced vibration of this plate with regard to energy dissipation in its layers. An expression is given for calculating the inelastic resistance coefficient of the outer layers where energy dissipation is significant. The coefficient of inelastic resistance for the middle layer is assumed to be constant. The author proposes that the same function which was derived for the simple stressed state can be used to calculate a complex stressed state provided that the hypothesis of the absence of energy dissipa-

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UDC: 534.014.2

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ACC NR: AP6011797

tion interaction is accepted. Expressions are given for calculating the potential energy of elastic and inelastic forces of the outside and inside layers. Damping efficiency is also calculated for plates of uniform thickness. It is shown that a three-layer plate with a support layer and damping outside layers has nearly the same static strength as a plate which does not have outside layers when the thickness ratio of the outside layer over the inside layer is low. Nevertheless, the dynamic stresses in the three-layer plate with outside layers are considerably lower than for the plate without them. Aluminum and titanium alloy plates with an inside layer can be dampened significantly. The results of this study are applicable to problems dealing with decreasing the level of dynamic stresses in such structures as aircraft engines. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,13/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005

L5

Card 2/2

14(1)

SOV/66-59-2-18/31

AUTHOR: Karpov, A., Engineer

TITLE: Electric Temperature Measuring With the Aid of Resistance Thermometers and a Logometer (Elektricheskoye izmereniye temperatury s pomoshch'yu termometrov soprotivleniya i logometra)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 58-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The measuring of temperature by means of a logometer and thermometers of resistance is based on the circuit of unbalanced bridge. A resistance thermometer is connected to one of the arms of the bridge; any resistance changes alter the ratio of currents in the logometer circuit, causing a movement of the needle through an angle corresponding to the temperature of the place where the thermometer is located. For the sake of accuracy three-wire cables are being employed. The logometer is intended for operation in a temperature of surrounding air of 10 to 35°C and a moisture content of 80%. In refrigerating installations tempera-

Card 1/2

SOV/66-59-2-18/31

Electric Temperature Measuring With the Aid of Resistance Thermometers and a Logometer

tures from -150° to 150°C can be measured. The article gives a description of the operation and design of the logometer and its component parts.

There are 2 diagrams, 1 circuit diagram and 2 tables.

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14(1)

SOV/66-59-4-18/28

AUTHOR: Karpov, A., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic Temperature Control in Refrigerated Storage Rooms

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 58-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Automatic temperature control in cold chambers can easily be achieved by means of temperature relays which actuate electromagnetic valves, or in the event of air conditioners, starters of electric fans. In the first case temperature is controlled by valves admitting or shutting off the refrigerant. The smaller the differential, which is the difference in number of degrees between the temperature at which the relay functions and the temperature at which the relay returns to its initial position, the more accurate is the operation of the relay. There are 2-positional relays of the bimetallic type, such as the DTKM and volume-expanding type relays, such as the TDDA, TDD, TRDK and EKT. Depending upon the purpose, for which they are employed, there are cooling relays of rising temperature and heating relays of falling temperature. Depending upon the setting, the relay comes into action at the lowest or highest temperature of the scale. With the exception of the EKT relay, which is installed outside the cold room, being connected with a thermal balloon inside the cold room,

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Automatic Temperature Control in Refrigerated Storage Rooms

SOV/66-59-4-18/28

all other relays are placed in the center of the chamber at 1.8 m from the floor. The article describes the operation of a/c 220 and 380 v electromagnetic valves. In air conditioning the relays are made to control the operation of 2 electromagnetic valves, one for cooling and the other for heating, and of the starter of the electric fan; the system shown comprises 4 relays, 2 (1DT and 2DT) for controlling the air temperature in the cold room from -1.5 to 1.5°C and 2 (2DT and 4DT) for maintaining the temperature after air cooling between the limits of -6 to 6°C. Thus the relays 1DT and 3DT are cooling relays functioning at rising temperature, whereas relays 2DT and 4DT are heating relays functioning at falling temperature, as shown in circuit diagram. There are: 2 tables, 2 circuit diagrams and 1 diagram.

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14(1)

SOV/66-59-5-5/35

AUTHORS: Gindlin, I., Karpov, A., Engineers

TITLE: Application of a Level Control Relay in Refrigeration Installations

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the functioning of level control relay RU with induction transducer DU-4 developed by VNIKhI. The contact system is separated from the transducers and is located on a switchboard of automation in the machine shop under normal atmospheric conditions. These relays serve a double purpose, viz. of controlling the level and of shutting off compressors to prevent accidents in the event of a dangerous rise of level. The system provides for 2 transducers, a lower and an upper one, which operate within the range of the float which as a rule is 250 mm. The article explains the operation of different level control relay systems by describing a few installations using this automatic control device. In the first case a receiver is described which is equipped with a RU 3/250 + 2/250, which means that the relay system consists of 2 transducers, the lower having a float range of 250 mm and 3 relays ET-532, and the upper having the same float range and 2 relays. A table shows which kind of automatic action takes place at certain

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80V/66-59-5-5/35

Application of a Level Control Relay in Refrigeration Installations

levels, in the way of signals, being given either by sound (bell ringing) or by light (green, white, blue and red lamps). The position of the level determines also the opening or closing of a solenoid valve which is controlled in the same way by the level control relay as the signals. In the second case the level control system covers 2 different reservoirs, a separator and a receiver; in this case the automatic device consists of level control relay RU 2/250+1/40. Table 3 shows a similar system applied to an evaporator, providing for RU 3/250+1/40. There are 3 diagrams, 1 circuit diagram and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Giprkhodolod (State Institute for Designing of Refrigeration Installations)

Card 2/2

PIROG, P.I., inzh.; KARPOV, A.V., inzh.

Heating floors of refrigeration plants laid directly on the ground. Prom.stroi. 37 no.10:24-28 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu kholodil'noy, molochnoy, maslyanoy i syrodel'noy promyshlennosti (for Karpov).
(Refrigeration and refrigerating)
(Foundations)

KARPOV, Aleksey Vladimirovich; RULEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzents; SHCHUKIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzents; MASLOVA, Ye.P., red.; KISELEVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment for refrigerators; large-current electric units] Elektrooborudovanie kholodil'nikov; elektroustanovki sil'nogo toka. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 207 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

KARPOV, A V

BADYL'KES, I.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUKHTER, Ye.Z., inzh.;
 VEYMBERG, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOL'SKAYA, L.S., inzh.; GERSH,
 S.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; GUREVICH, Ye.S., inzh.;
 DANILOVA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; IOFFE,
 D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAN, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAVROVA, V.V.,
 inzh.; MEDOVAR, L.Ye., inzh.; ROZENFEL'D, L.M., prof., doktor tekhn.
 nauk; TKACHEV, A.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TSYRLIN, B.L.;
 SHUMELISHSKIY, M.G., inzh.; SHCHERRAKOV, V.S., inzh.; YAKOBSON, V.B.,
 kand.tekhn.nauk; GOGOLIN, A.A., retsenzent; GUKHMAN, A.A., retsenzent;
 KARPOV, A.V., retsenzent; KURYLEV, Ye.S., retsenzent; LIVSHITS, A.B.,
 retsenzent; CHISTYAKOV, F.M., retsenzent; SHEYNDLIN, A.Ye., retsen-
 zent; SHEMSHEDINOV, G.A., retsenzent; PAVLOV, R.V., spetsred.;
 KOBULASHVILI, Sh.N., glavnyy red.; RYUTOV, D.G., zam.glavnogo red.;
 GOLOVKIN, N.A., red.; CHIZHOV, G.B., red.; NAZAROV, B.A., glavnyy
 red.izd-va; NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., red.; EYDINOVA, S.G., mladshiy red.;
 MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Refrigeration engineering; encyclopedic reference book in three
 volumes] Kholodil'naya tekhnika; entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik
 v trekh knigakh. Glav.red. Sh.N.Kobulashvili i dr. Leningrad,
 Gostorgizdat. Vol.1. [Techniques of the production of artificial
 cold] Tekhnika proizvodstva iskusstvennogo kholoda. 1960. 544 p.
 (MIRA 13:12)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

ALEKSANDROV, S.V.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Sechkarev, Lizgunova, Brezhnev, Gazenbush, Meshcherov, Filov, Tkachenko, Kazakova, Krasochkin, Levandovskaya, Shebalina, Syskova, Makasheva, Ivanov, Martynov, Girenko, Ivanova, Shilova). 2. Gribovskaya ovoshchnaya selektsionnaya opytnaya stantsiya; chleny-korrespondenty Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Alpat'yov, Solov'yeva). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Brezhnev).
(Vegetables--Varieties)

KASATKINA, G.M., inzh.; NOVIK, V.K., inzh.; KARPOV, A.V., inzh.;
UZHANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Amur-type unit for multipoint automatic temperature regulation.
Khol. tekhn. 38 no. 1:11-15 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Energopribor" (for Kasatkina and Novik).
2. Giprokholod (for Karpov).
3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti imeni A.I. Mikoyana (for Uzhanskiy).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Temperature regulators)

KARPOV, A.V., ARISTARKHOV, N.N., PINKHASIK, M.S., BONDARENKO, I.I.

"Certain questions on the operation of the BR-5 fast neutron reactor."

Report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Power Reactor Experiments
Vienna, Austria 23-27 Oct 1961

6
LEYBINSKIY, A.L., KAZACHKOVSKIY, O.D., PINKHASIK, M.S., ARISTARKHOV, N.N.,
KARPOV, A.V., LARIN, YE.P., YEFIMOV, I.A.

Operating experience with the BR-5 reactor.

Report submitted for the Conference on Operating experience with power
reactors, Vienna, 4-8 June 63

KARPOV, A.YA.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids

D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 832

Author : Krapov, A.Ya., Chernobrovkin, V.P.

Inst : -

Title : Measurement of the Edge Wetting Angles of Cast Iron on a Graphite Base.

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov k metallovedeniye, 1957, 4, No 2, 381-383

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KARPOV, A.Ye.

Effect of air on the change in fermenting characteristics of
acetone butylic bacteria. Visnyk Kyiv.un. no.1. Ser.biol.
no.2:89-94 '58. (MIRA 16:4)
(CLOSTRIDIUM) (FERMENTATION)

KARPOV, A.Ye.

Variability of butyric acid and allied bacteria of the genera
Clostridium and Bacillus. Nauk. zap. Kyiv. un. 16 no.20:139-146
'57 (MIRA 13:3)
(Clostridium) (Bacillus)

KARPOV, A. Ye.

Formation of aerobic variants in certain saprophytic "obligate" anaerobic strains. Mikrobiol.zhur. 20 no.1:14-20 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Z kafedri mikrobiologii i antibiotikiv Kiivs'kogo derzhavnogo universitetu im. T.G. Shevchenka.

(BACTERIA,

form. of aerobic variants by saprophytic anaerobic strains (Uk))

KARPOV, A. Ye.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The variability of the butyric-acid and related bacteria of the genera Clostridium and Bacillus". Kiev, 1959.

20 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev State U in T. G. Shevchenko), 150 copies

(KL, No 13, 1959, 102)

30(1)

SOV/21-59-5-23/25

AUTHORS: Gershenzon, S.M., Karpov, A.Ye. and Kudra, M.S.

TITLE: On the Activation of Silkworm Polyhedral Virus by Fluoride Treatment

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 550-553 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Vago's [Ref. 3-5] method of activating the latent virus of silkworm nuclear polyhedrosis (jaundice) by adding fluoride compounds to the food of larvae in order to eliminate carriers of the latent virus, was put by the authors to test. It was found out that such treatment results in an activation of the latent virus in only some of the individuals having it and only when they had been weakened before by unfavorable ecological conditions. A further increase of dosage of fluoride salts proved to be harmful to the larvae and led to perdition from bacterial diseases and physiological debility. A table on page 551 shows the results of the experiments. There is 1 table

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-5-23/25

On the Activation of Silkworm Polyhedral Virus by Fluoride Treatment

and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 5 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Zoology of the
AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By V.G. Kas'yanenko, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

Card 2/2

30V/21-59-9-20/25

AUTHOR: Karpov, A.Ye.

TITLE: On the Induction of Polyhidric Disease in the Silkworm
by X-Rays

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, Nr 9,
1959, pp 1015-1018 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the problem of inducing polyhidrosis in silkworms by X-ray irradiation, referring to experiments conducted by some scientists [Ref 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. In order to examine the possibility of induction of polyhidrosis morbidity in the silkworm (*Bombyx mori* L.) by means of such an irradiation, the author conducted an investigation using for this purpose the US-1 silkworm breed. Eggs and caterpillars of this worm were irradiated with soft X-rays ($\lambda = 1.2 \text{ \AA}$) applying doses from 1,000 to 80,000 r. The result of the irradiation of eggs with doses of over 10,000 r was the death of practically all embryos but no polyhidrosis was detected. Irradiation of

Card 1/4

SOV/21-59-9-20/25

On the Induction of Polyhidric Disease in the Silkworm by X-Rays

caterpillars with doses from 10,000 to 80,000 r also causes a high mortality (62-97%), due to physiological weakness and to bacterial diseases. Irradiation with doses of 1,000 to 6,000 r (which did not cause a visible depression of the life processes of the silkworm) led to an increase in the frequency of polyhedrosis morbidity (see Table 1). When irradiating caterpillars with doses of 1,000 to 4,000 r, the frequency of morbidity increased only 2.5 times. The optimum doses for causing polyhedrosis morbidity were 5,000 - 6,000 r. This led to an increase in the polyhedrosis frequency by 4 times. as compared with the controls

(33.5 ± 3.2 per cent of polyhedrosis-diseased, as compared with $8.4 \pm$ per cent in the controls). The experiment showed that the frequency increase of polyhedrosis morbidity of silkworms under the effect of X-ray irradiation is chiefly explained by the activation of the latent polyedrene virus. The conclusive results of this study (see also Table 2) prove that

Card 2/4

SOV/21-59-9-20/25

On the Induction of Polyhidric Disease in the Silkworm by X-Rays

such irradiation is only slightly effective in causing polyhedrosis morbidity in silkworms, and that it cannot be applied in silkworm breeding for freeing the silkworm stock from latent virus carriers. X-ray irradiation also has an unfavorable effect on the posterity, causing various harmful mutations. When irradiating the organism, these mutations come to light not in the first, but in the succeeding generations. There are 2 tables and 7 references, 3 of which are English, 2 Soviet, 1 French and 1 German.

Card 3/4

SOV/21-59-9-20/25
On the Induction of Polyhidric Disease in the Silkworm by X-Rays

ASSOCIATION: Instytut zoolohiyi AN URSR (Institute of Zoology of
the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By V.H. Kas'yanenko, Member AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1959

Card 4/4

KARPOV, A.Ye. [Karpov, A.IE.]

Comparing the effect of soft and hard X rays on the appearance of
polyhedral disease in silkworms. Dop.AN URSR no.11:1552-1554 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut zoologii AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.
Kas'yanenko.

(Silkworms--Diseases and pests)

KARPOV, A.Ye.

Effect of supraoptimal temperatures on the appearance of nuclear polyhedrosis in certain insects. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:223-226 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 14,6)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev.
(VIRUS DISEASES) (INSECTS—DISEASES)

KARPOV, A. V. (KARPOV, A. V.)

Experimental activation of latent polytrophic virus at the
embryonic stage of the silkworm. Izv. AN USSR no. 5-661-664 1964.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR. Predstavitel akademika AN
UkrSSR V. G. Kas'yanenko (Kas'yanenko, V. G.).

KARPOV, A.Ye. [Karpov, A.IE.]

Study of the effect of cobalt and nickel salts on the frequency of
jaundice in silkworms under industrial conditions. Mikrobiol.zhur.
26 no.6:54-58 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

(A) 21

Methanol synthesis from water gas under pressure
 III. Synthesis from commercial gas and a long-life
 catalyst. B. N. Dolgov and A. Z. Karpov. *Khim.
 Tverdogo Topliva* 3, 283-8(1962); cf. preceding abstr.
 The synthesis was carried out in the presence of 420.0
 Cr_2O_3 catalyst prep'd. from 324.0 parts ZnO and 304.0
 parts Cr_2O_3 by shaking in 51. of H_2O for 24 hrs. The mass
 was then filtered through a Büchner funnel and pressed
 into long strips. The gas was a tech. water gas contg.
 varying amts. of H and CO. Therefore H was added to
 the required ratio. The process was carried out at a const.
 pressure, the best pressure being 250 atm., and 370°. The
 product was contaminated with Fe carbonyl which
 pptd. out through the influence of air. The degree
 of conversion with each cycle amounted to about 95%
 with a total yield of 83%. A. A. Hochlingk

[illegible]

10

Processes and Properties Index

1038. Methanol is prepd. from oxides of C by hydrogenation in the presence of a catalyst formed from CuO, ZnO and Cr_2O_3 , in the proportions 9:15:7.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CA</p> <p>Synthesis of methanol from carbon dioxide and hydrogen. A. Z. Karpov. <i>Org. Chim. Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 6, 574-7 (1939).—MeOH is obtained in good yield by passing CO₂ H₂ mixt. over a Zn-Cr-Ni catalyst at 370°. The gas from COMe₂ BuOH fermentation contains traces of S compds. which inactivate the catalyst; such gases may be purified by passing over active C. B. C. P. A.</p>																										<p>10</p>																									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>C9 Synthesis of acetic acid under high pressure. S. I. Lel'chuk and A. Z. Karpov. <i>Org. Chem. Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, 210-14 (1940).—CO was compressed to 300 atm., mixed with MeOH obtained from water gas, the mixt. was heated to 300-350°, passed through the catalyst, and then through a condenser and receiver while the gases were recirculated. The ratio of CO/MeOH in mols. was 0.001. The catalyst consisted of H_3PO_4 + activated charcoal and addns. of $CrPO_4$, uranyl nitrate, Ti nitrate, and also $H_3P_2O_7$ + $CrPO_4$ and phosphomolybdic acid. The catalysts and the yields of HOAc in the condensate were, resp., H_3PO_4 + $CrPO_4$ (I) 14.3, H_3PO_4 + uranyl nitrate (II) 17.30, H_3PO_4 + Ti nitrate (III) 18.2, $H_3P_2O_7$ + $CrPO_4$ (IV) 14.4 and phosphomolybdic acid (V) 11.0%. The activity of catalysts III and IV decreased from the start of the reaction while V, I and II reached max. activity after 15, 6 and 12 hrs., resp. The synthesis was also carried out by passing the water gas through a MeOH catalyst and afterward through an HOAc catalyst in the same app. The condensate consisted of an aq. layer contg. the HOAc and a hydrocarbon layer. Using a catalyst of H_3PO_4 + $CrPO_4$, the activity reached a max. after 10 hrs. but the yield was 1/2 that in the above 2-stage synthesis. The hydrocarbon layer contained about 42% satd. and 60% unsatd. + aromatics. By increasing the space velocity of the gas the content of low-boiling hydrocarbons increased. Catalysts contg. H_3PO_4 + H_2WO_4 produced higher contents of aromatics with increasing addns. of H_2WO_4, whereas the unsatd. were decreased and the satd. remained const. The catalyst contg. Sb and catalyst II yielded products contg. 50.5 and 72.4% aromatics, resp. The single-stage synthesis should be further developed but more stable and easily regenerated catalysts should be tried. B. Z. Kamich</p>																																																			
<p>ASS. S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

Karpov, A. Z.

0000

Hydrogenation of C₆-aldehydes into alcohols. S. Z. Levin, I. S. Diner, and A. Z. Karpov. *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 1959, 33, 27-312, which was composed (in wt. %) of 22-32 aldehyde (C₆-C₁₂), 20 olefins, hydrocarbons, and products of condensation of aldehydes, was hydrogenated 8 hrs. under 300 atm. pressure. With 2NiS.WSe on activated Al₂O₃ as the catalyst, the selectivity and the activity were poor; at 180° with the H₂/charge ratio 1000:1 and the vol. rate 1, the conversion of aldehydes to the corresponding alcs. was 70.4%. Under these conditions 4.0% of all O-contg. compds. were converted to the hydrocarbons. With an increase in the vol. rate up to 2, the conversion of aldehydes decreased to 41.1%. An increase in temp. to 200° and to 230° resulted in higher conversion of aldehydes, 63.0 and 90.2%, resp., accompanied by still greater conversion to hydrocarbons. With 2NiS.WSe as the catalyst at 160-20° (H₂/charge = 1000:1, vol. rate 2, and 300 atm. pressure) 91.6% of the aldehydes were converted to the corresponding alcs., and only 0.4% of the O-contg. components of the mixt. were reduced to hydrocarbons. Similarly high yields were obtained with Al-cobalt-Mo catalyst at 250° and the vol. rate 2.0-2.6. This catalyst, in contrast to the other 2, could be regenerated directly in the reactor. A. P. Kotolov

PM LFM

Leningrad Sci Res Inst.

SOV/65-58-5-9 '14

AUTHORS: Levin, S. Z; Karpov, A. Z; Diner, I. S. and Gribova, I. G.

TITLE: Hydrogenation of C₆-C₈ Aldehydes to Alcohols.
(Gidrirovaniye al'degidov C₆-C₈ spirty).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, Nr. 5. 1958.
pp. 51 - 56. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It has now been shown that if the process of hydrogenation of C₆-C₈ aldehydes is used at a pressure of 300 atmos on a 2 NiS.WS₂ catalyst hydrogenation takes place at temperatures 40 - 50°C lower than when an aluminium - cobalt - molybdenum catalyst is used. Conditions for carrying out this process on an industrial scale were investigated. The raw material used was the carbonilation product of the fraction between 270 - 100°C, separated from the distillate of contact coking of goudron from Romashkino petroleum containing 27 - 41% aldehydes and 7 - 9% alcohols; 2 NiS WS₂ was used as catalyst. The experiments were carried out on continuous and circulation plants under high pressure. The content of aldehydes, alcohols, and other oxygen-containing compounds (esters and acids) was determined in the raw materials as well as in the reaction products. The depth of conversion of the aldehydes and the yield of alcohols were taken into account

Card 1/3

Hydrogenation of C₆-C₈ Aldehydes to Alcohols. SOV/65-58-5-9 /14

when evaluating the suitability of the process. A number of experiments were carried out at 180°C to investigate the influence of the pressure on the selectivity of the process. Results are given in Table 1. Fig.1 shows that the increase of a pressure to 200 - 300 atms does not alter appreciably the depth of conversion of the aldehydes, but that the selectivity of the process is slightly reduced, and that the yield of alcohols is reduced from 95.8% to 94.6%. Various experiments were also carried out to investigate the influence of the temperature on the process (at 160°C - 220°C and at a pressure of 150 - 300 atms). From results in Table 2 it appears that the process is selective at a temperature of 160°C. The depth of hydrogenation of aldehydes, at a pressure of 150 atms = 54.5% and at a pressure of 300 atms = 65.2%. A 93% - 95% conversion of the aldehydes was achieved at 180° - 200°C and the yield of alcohols = 100%. 48.9% of oxygen-containing compounds were contained in the hydrogenate as against 56.9% in the carbonylated raw material. (Fig.2). Fig.3 shows the influence of temperature at a pressure of 300 atms. The influence of the volumar

Card 2/3

Hydrogenation of C₆-C₈ Aldehydes to Alcohols.30V/65-58-5-9 '14

rate of supply of the raw material was tested (Tables 3 and 4 and Fig. 4). The authors also investigated the optimum conditions for carrying out the process on an industrial scale at 150 and 300 atms; it was shown that when using either catalyst the selective hydrogenation of aldehydes can be achieved at volume rates of 1.0 - 4.0. The catalyst 2 NiS.WS₂ was proved to possess high stability. The activity of the catalyst after 5,000 hours was not impaired. The liquid reaction products were identified. The hydrogenate was separated by distillation into the following fractions with a boiling point of 100° - 140°, 140° - 200°, and a residue boiling above 200°. The first fraction (33.9%) contained C₅-C₇ hydrocarbons and 0.8% of aldehyde admixtures. The fraction boiling between 100° - 140° (7.5%) contained about 10% aldehydes. The residue boiling above 200° (17.2%) contained esters, higher alcohols and polymers. There are 5 Figures, 4 Tables and 1 Soviet reference (page 51).

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: LenNII

SCV, 80-32-1-41/43

5(3)

AUTHORS: Maytseva, A.F., Karpov, A.Z., Levin, S.Z., Antonovskiy, S.D.

TITLE: Dulcitol Obtained From Larch Arabogalactane (Dul'tait iz arabogalaktana listvenitsy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 690-693 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In larch wood there are 10-12% of water-soluble polysaccharide of arabogalactane. On hydrolysis of this polysaccharide 6 parts of galactose and 1 part of arabinose are obtained. Hydrogenation produces multi-atomic alcohols, mostly dulcitol. Gum extracted from larch wood contained 94.5% arabogalactane and 1.5% ashes. An increase of the pressure from 30 atm to 150 atm raises the dulcitol yield of the hydrogenation from 76 to 97.8%. Hydrogenation with a Ni-catalyst on silica gel, a temperature of 120°C, a pressure of 150 atm and a sugar concentration of 15% in the raw material had a yield of 98-97% in the first 36 hours.

Card 1/2

Dulcitol Obtained From Larch Arabogalactane

SOV/80-32-3-41/43

There are 2 tables, and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet,
1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut lesa AN SSSR (Institute of Wood of the AS USSR).
Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po perera-
botke nefi i polucheniyu zhidkogo sinteticheskogo topliva
(Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for the Processing
of Oil and the Production of Liquid Synthetic Fuel). Lesotekh-
nicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova (Wood-Technical Academy
imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1958

Card 2/2

20301

S/153/60/003/02/29/034
B011/B006

5.3200

5.3400

AUTHORS: Levin, S. Z., Karpov, A. Z.TITLE: Selective Hydrogenation¹ of Aldehydes to AlcoholsPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 364-368

TEXT: The authors investigated the hydrogenation of mixtures of C₆-C₈ and C₁₂-C₁₇ aldehydes as well as of butyraldehyde over a 2NiS·WS₂ catalyst. They used a high-pressure circulation apparatus. The hydrogenation process was evaluated by means of the following characteristics: a) intensity of hydrogenation of the aldehydes and b) alcohol yields calculated for reacted aldehydes and alcohols introduced together with the carbonyl compounds (conditioned potential). Table 1 gives the experimental data on the influence of pressure as found for mixtures of C₆-C₈ aldehydes at 180° and at a volume rate of flow of the aldehydes of 1.0 per volume of catalyst and hour. It follows from these data that the process proceeds

Card 1/3

Selective Hydrogenation of Aldehydes to Alcohols S/153/60/003/02/29/034
B011/B006

with a sufficient intensity between 150 atm and 300 atm. Table 2 shows the influence of temperature on the hydrogenation of the same mixture (volume rate of flow 1.0) and of butyraldehyde (volume rate of flow 2.0). It was proved that the hydrogenation is strictly selective and that the reaction rate is sufficiently high. A further temperature rise has an unfavorable effect on the selectivity of the process. The dependence of the hydrogenation intensity and the selectivity of the reaction on the volume rate of flow was investigated at pressures of 150 atm and 300 atm. The experimental data are listed in Table 3. From these data it is seen, that selective hydrogenation of C_6-C_8 aldehydes and butyraldehyde at these pressures proceeds at 200° and a volume rate of flow of 2.0, while at 220° , a volume rate of flow of 4.0 per 1 volume of catalyst and hour is satisfactory. The hydrogenation of $C_{12}-C_{17}$ aldehydes was tested at 300 atm and various volume rates of flow. The influences of the temperature and volume rate of flow on this reaction are shown in Table 4. The authors proved that at 300 atm, 220° , and a volume rate of flow of 2 volumes per 1 volume of catalyst, optimum alcohol yields (100.0%) are

Card 2/3

Selective Hydrogenation of Aldehydes to
Alcohols

20481
S/153/60/003/02/29/034
B011/B006

obtained in 1 h. In this reaction, 97.6% of the aldehydes are hydro-
genated. At 230°C and 240°C, the aldehydes react quantitatively, but the
alcohol yields decrease to 94.7% and 87.1% respectively. The authors
mention M. M. Ketslakh and D. M. Rudkovskiy. This paper was read at the
Vsesoyuznaya Konferentsiya "Puti sinteza iskhodnykh produktov dlya
polucheniya vysokopolimerov" (All-Union Conference "Ways of Synthesizing
Initial Materials for the Preparation of High Polymer Substances") held
at Yaroslavl' from September 29 to October 2, 1959. There are 4 tables
and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet. X

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefte-
khimicheskikh protsessov (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Petroleum-chemical Processes)

Card 3/3

LEVIN, S.Z.; SEDOVA, I.G.; KARPOV, A.Z.; BATENINA, A.D.; GUREVICH, G.S.

Hydrogenation of C₆ - C₈ aliphatic aldehydes on a zinc-containing catalyst. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1631-1633 Ji '64. (MIRA 18.4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

IEVIN, S.Z.; KAPOV, A.Z.; SEDOVA, I.G.; BATEMIHA, A.D.; GUREVICH, G.S.

Hydrogenation of butyraldehydes on industrial nickel-chromium
catalysts. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.6:1391-1394 Je '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

107-57-1-23/60

AUTHOR: Karpov, B. (Tashkent)

TITLE: 028002. A New-Year Questionnaire (Novogodnyaya anketa)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 1, p 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author established 760 long-distance two-way communications during one month of 1956. Among his correspondents were the following VHF amateur stations: 019535 (Shaul'yay); UP2KBC (Kaunas); UC2KAB (Gomel'); 033533 (Zaporozh'ye); 077513 (Moscow); 076524 (Leningrad); 052506 (Arkhangel'sk); 045003 (Pechera); 045005 (Syktyvkar); 051006 (Pyatigorsk); 063009 (Tikhvin). The author has a 3-stage FM transmitter with 10 watts in antenna, a 9-tube superheterodyne receiver, and a Yagi antenna.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

L 2381-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020353

UR/0350/65/000/008/0030/0033
635.656:631.563.2

AUTHOR: Karpov, B. (Candidate of agricultural sciences, Senior research associate)

TITLE: Drying of pea seeds with circulating warm air

SOURCE: Zernobobovyye kul'tury, no. 8, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, agricultural engineering, drier

ABSTRACT: In recent years a circulating warm air method has been employed to dry seeds using a heater in combination with air blowers, seed sorters, driers or other equipment. The working cycle for circulating warm air drying of seeds consists of three operations: loading, drying, and unloading. With a one chamber type of drier, the heater is nonoperative during loading and unloading of seeds. To ensure continuous heater operation, a two chamber drier is more efficient. With seeds dried successively in two chambers, productivity is increased 50 to 70% though drying time remains the same as for the one chamber type. Various two chamber driers requiring separate heaters and air blowers have been built. But with the new VPT-400 heater, a drier requires no additional blower because the heater

Card 1/3

L 2381-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020353

provides a supply of 25,000 cubic meters of warm air per hr. The air moves directly from the heater through selected ducts to the distributor grid of the drying chambers (see Enclosure 01). Experimental work of various kolkhozes using modified or specially constructed equipment has demonstrated that a drying process of high quality and productivity is achieved inexpensively with circulating warm air. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyastva tsentral'nykh rayonov nechernozemnoy polosy (Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the Central Rayons of the Nonchernozem Zone)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 2381-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020353

ENCLOSURE: 01

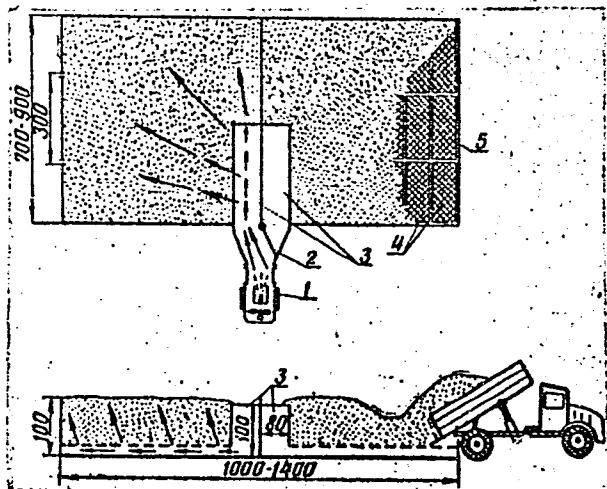


Diagram of a VPT-400 air heater for drying seeds in a two chamber unit.

1 - air heater; 2 - adjustable baffle for changing direction of air flow into the chambers; 3 - air ducts; 4 - air distributor grid; 5 - removable guard.

BVK.
Card 3/3

238T82

KARPOV B.

USSR/Electronics - Transceivers
Ultrashort Waves

May 52

"A Portable Ultrashort-Wave Radio Station," B. Karpov

"Radio" No 5, pp 36-39

Describes a simple USW transceiver designed for amateur communications in the 85-87-Mc band. Set uses two 2P1P tubes and has a range of about one km when used with another similar set. Batteries used are two NKN-10s or two ZSL-30s. Total wt is 1.5 kg.

238T82